

# THE LOUISVILLE DAILY JOURNAL.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1865.

VOLUME XX V.

C. P. Barnes's Extra Gold Pens



LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1865.

**From Misrepresenting the South—Affair**  
in the South, every day is full of hope and  
despair and encouragement. This is evident from  
the tone of public journals, the resolutions of  
public meetings, the action of public bodies,  
and the representations of trustworthy gentle-  
men of that part of the country. The fact  
that slavery is dead is accepted as one that is  
fixed and irreversible. The Southern people  
understand it, and are shaping their policy in  
accordance with the momentous change that  
has taken place.

We may deny that there are here and there  
individuals who look longingly to the past, and  
sigh for its return, whose prejudices are so in-  
veterate that nothing can eradicate them while  
life lasts. We think it likely that there are  
demagogues who would if they could pursue a  
line of policy having for its object the resuscita-  
tion of the old labor system of the South, and  
with it the old contentions, bitternesses, and  
dangers. But if so, they are few and utterly  
powerless.

As a rule, the leading citizens of the South,  
original secessionists as well as original accession-  
ists, in the various States, very frankly declare  
that they have no wish to revive the slavery  
law, that they would not re-establish the institu-  
tion, with the help of experience and the circum-  
stances of the country before them as data from  
which to form correct opinions, if they could.  
They have no desire for another quarter of a  
century's agitation in the face and eyes of the  
public sentiment of the country and of the  
world in regard to slavery. They have no  
idea how it would be impossible and undesirable  
it could be. Many of the Southern people freely  
and explicitly confess that they have been wo-  
efully deceived both in themselves and in the  
Northern people. Their prejudices have van-  
ished with the dying sounds of martial music  
and the tramp of arms; not all of their hatred  
and animosity of the North, but many of them  
have gone and gone, and are no longer with  
them. They have no longer any chagrin that may run-  
away, and are no more in dread, therefore, of  
prowling abolitionists or incendiary publications.  
All of that is gone as a phantom of the past, a perished dream. Old things have,  
indeed, passed away, and, behold, all  
things have become new. The people breathe  
a new polluted atmosphere, and a new sun of  
prosperity, peace, unity, and glory has risen  
upon them. A few old hacks may still speak,  
but they are now to be despised and not to be  
listened to. Let us, then, keep up the work  
of the reconstruction, and let us, in our con-  
fidence, be found in the ranks of happiness during  
the remaining years of his long and event-  
ful career.

The General, Dominick Sunday, not long before his  
death, an old Kentucky soldier, who had fought  
under the General at New Orleans, and knew  
well the character of the General, said to me, when I  
attended the church near the "Hermitage" (un-  
tilly at the expense of the aged warrior),  
when he saw knaves reverently before the "A".

"Old Hickory," Example—General Grant  
never had any religion "to boast of," yet he  
was always silently affected toward it. His  
early youth had been impressed by the teach-  
ings of strict orthodoxy, and he had a manly  
manhood a sense of silent reverence to him  
with renewed, though silent, influence, till, on  
the eve of his death, he was found kneeling in  
prayer, with his hands clasped, in the room of  
general Jackson, till I saw, yea, I think it's  
about time for me to knock under the roof  
of that old house, and lay a wreath upon the bier  
of the General, and Jefferson, Louisville, and die.

Exchange.

Apropos of this, we recollect an anecdote of  
the old master of us all, in which he gives a  
good sense of duty in the sense of duty in  
the later years of his life. After the war,  
he was in New Orleans, upon occasion, and met,  
of course, with an enthusiastic recognition from his  
old friends and comrades in arms. The latter  
appointed a committee to make arrangements  
for a visit to the "Battle Ground," about seven  
miles below the city. Without consulting the  
General, or thinking particularly about the day  
of the week, they appointed Sunday as the  
time for the visit.

The day came clear and beautiful. After  
breakfast they noticed him that everything was  
in readiness for the contemplated visit to the  
battle ground. He was observed to be unusually  
silent and thoughtful, and, upon inquiry, was  
told that he was the man who had fought ar-  
mies, and Cabinets, and had never fought  
any thing concerning, get down on his knees  
in church. He said, "I am a sinner, General  
Jackson, I tell you, boys I think it's  
about time for me to knock under the roof  
of that old house, and lay a wreath upon the bier  
of the General, and Jefferson, Louisville, and die."

Exchange.

Received, That our largest and best interests  
require that we introduce the white labor,  
and the true policy of the State to all who are  
legitimate inhabitants to this end.

Received, That it is difficult, if not all good  
and safe, to deal with the Southern people  
and the North, heartily, cheerfully, and even  
enthusiastically carry it out in the regenera-  
tion of their part of the country and the re-  
establishment of the Washington period of  
good feelings and universal brotherhood be-  
tween the North and the South. There is a  
good time coming. After the storm, the calm;  
after the darkness, the morning stars and the  
golden sun. Is it not the rule of nature? The  
Southern people want emigration to come  
among them. They want the Yankee, shirk  
Porter, and make themselves foolish  
generally but the great mass of Southern people,  
embracing their intelligence and patriotism,  
we see have fallen and are rapidly falling  
into line upon the unmistakable principles and  
practices of the Northern people. If, fairly  
admitted, that we deal with the Southern people  
and the North, heartily, cheerfully, and even  
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No. 634 north side Main street, between Sixth and Seventh.

# LOUISVILLE, KY.,

AGENTS FOR THE

# New Albany Rolling-Mill

AND DEALERS IN

IRON, NAILS, STEELS, SPIKES,  
RIVETS, AXLES, SPRINGS, NUTS,  
WASHERS AND BOLTS, "BRIN-  
LEY" PLATE, PLATES, BLACK-  
SMITH'S TOOLS.

# BEST PITTSBURG COAL

Either in barrels, bags, or by the car load.

The highest market price paid for WROUGHT  
and CAST IRON SCRAFF.

# BOOTS, SHOES, & C.

# To Boot and Shoe Dealers.

WE HAVE 50 CASES GENTS' HOME-MADE  
CALF BOOTS, sewed and gored, on hand, also a large  
stock of Secondary Goods, to which we invite the at-  
tention of buyers.

**MICREADY & MARTIN.**  
500 Main st., over W. H. Sibley.  
at 4pm.

G. F. SPELGER.

# NEW WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE

FOR CASH.

We are receiving a full stock of Fall  
and Winter Goods. Selling at low prices.

No. 553 Main st., between Fifth and Sixth.

WOOD & SPELGER.

4pm.

1,500 cases Boots & Shoes.

We are receiving a large stock of  
Boots and Shoes, selected for the Southern  
trade. Our Agents of LAUDS and CHILDREN'S  
FINE GOODS, manufactured to order, is complete in  
every branch. We will find it to their interest to examine our  
stock.

**H. O. BUXBAUM & CO.**  
Cato Jobbers and Wholesale Drapers in Boots and Shoes,  
194 Main st., bet. Fifth and Sixth, south side.  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

# Wholesale

BOOTS, SHOES, & WOOLHATS.

We are receiving a full stock of Fall  
and Winter Goods, which we are selling at low prices.

We invite buyers to examine our goods.

**INGALLS & CO.**  
No. 165 West Main st., between Fourth and Fifth,  
and 4pm.

# AUCTION SALE

of

**HORSES,**

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS,  
LEAD AND IRON PIPE, &c.,

at MADISON, INDIANA.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,  
MADISON, Ind., Sept. 15, 1863.

I WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT MADIS-  
ON, Ind., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, 1863,

14 SERVICEABLE HORSES:

143 BUILDINGS

various sizes—Barracks, Quarters, Warehouses, Sta-  
tions, and other buildings.

600 ft. of French Lumber;

450 ft. of Scotch Iron Pipe;

100 ft. of Lead, various sizes;

200 ft. Zinc Water-Tanks, Water-Closets,  
Fixtures, &c., 100 ft. of Lead.

Also a lot of

CONDENSED GOVERNMENT CLOTHING,

Mos-Caps, Camp Kettles, Spades, &c.

Terms to cash in legal funds.

Sale to commence at 9 A. M. and continue from day to day until all are sold.

By order of BREWER BRIGADE-General C. H. HOW,

Chas' Assistant Quartermaster-Dgt. of the Ohio Regt.

ERNEST PERINET,  
Capt. and A. Q. M.

# Proposals for Forage.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,  
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 15, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE UN-  
DER-SIGNED for the supply of the Quartermaster's Depar-  
tment, Louisville, Ky., with

CORN, OATS, AND HAY,

To be delivered free of expense to the Government, at  
such convenient landings, railroad depots, Government  
warehouses, or stations, as may be directed by the Quar-  
termaster.

Persons must state the quantity of each article pro-  
posed to be delivered, the rate at which they will man-  
age to supply the same, and when to be completed.

It shall be the duty of the Quartermaster to receive  
the proposals, and to have them certified to be under-

sealed, plainly marked "Proposed for Forage."

All proposals must be made and sent to the Quar-  
termaster, Louisville, Ky., on or before Saturday morn-  
ing, Oct. 12, 1863.

The proposals will be presented at the Quar-  
termaster's office at 9 A. M. and continued from day to  
day until all are received.

The weight of each proposal of corn, oats, and hay  
will be determined by the Quartermaster.

The Hay to be prime timothy, and to be designated  
by the Quartermaster, whether of the old or new crop  
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